the next inquiry.
"Bay whatever you think best,' was the only

"Touched with sympathy, in the belief that she was dreading the opposition of friends, or the inevitable embarrassments before her, a note was sent to her the next day, containing words of encouragement and sympathy, and saying that the matter should not be represented as a 'Platonic flirtation,' but what was much more honorable and respectable, as a matrimonial engagement."

Accordingly, wherever the writer went, in reply to all questions on the subject, this representation was made."

But the interference of good-natured friends was not all of this sort-in fact, the majority was of a decidedly opposite character. Mr. A. was quite a young man and decidedly wealthy; Miss D. was some eight years older, and not particularly blest by Mammon. Of course, a marriage between the gentleman and lady, in view of such disparity of years and of fortune, was regarded by the friends of the fermer as most unfortunate, and among those friends was Mr. C. the clergyman of the watering. place at which the parties were staying. Very strong and active efforts were made to break off the intimacy-and they finally succeeded. Before the parties left the springs, it was seen and understood that they were two. Why and how they became so, they do not say, yet it seems plain to those who have read Corinne. The lady's attractions were rare, but they were mainly intellectual, and the fascination they exerted over her admirer faded with the glance of her eye, the melody of her voice. Passing beyond the magic circle, he at once mingled with companions, mainly young men, who could only regard the idea of his marriage with one as much his senior in years as his junior in fortune with incredulity and derision. That he should be weak enough to disavow in their pres ence the attachment with professions of which (sin cere when uttered) he beguiled her at length willing ear, was no novelty-thousands had done so before him. But when he added to his asseverations to his friend C. and others that there "never had been a bit of sentiment" in his intimacy with Miss D. hints that the sequaintance was entirely of her seeking—that he had first visited her wh a stranger because invited to do so by a note from her pen, &c. &c .- fully justifying if not himself drawing the inference that the acquaintance had been primarily of her suggestion, and that he therefore should not be held responsible for its subsequent intimacy—he rendered inevitable a train of baleful consequences most torturing to her, dis-creditable to him, and injurious to the Ministry upon which he had now entered. Of course, the facts of the ten weeks' intimacy

at the watering-place could not be concealed and were not permitted to slumber. The assurances which had been given to friends at home and elsewhere of an engagement, based on the emphatic relation of the parties, the devotion of their hours to each other, and the foregoing reply of Miss D. when asked what to say on the subject, could not be recalled. The fact that the intimacy had who ly ceased was of course obvious to all interested The lady met all inquiries, direct or insinuated with a simple and repressive silence. She soon after left her home (N.) and spent the winter in a neighboring city. But even here reports were borne to her car of representations of the affair at the watering-place most disparaging to her delicacy, to say the least-and these representations came directly from the immediate friends of A. and purported to be based on a perusal of her private letters to him! She was finally constrained to speak, and in reply to the friend who brought her fresh recast of the stories circulating to her prejudice, stated the fact that, while at the watering-place, A. had offered her his hand in marriage.

"I am very glad to hear it," promptly replied Prof "I am glad to hear it for his sake. I shall think much better of him for it."-This statement of Miss D. made in imperative self delense against calumnious representations, months after the intimacy had been forever terminated, soon found its way to A.'s ears, when he denied it in toto, saving, "There was nothing in the affair-no sentimentand never had been-not a thimblefull."-Before this, however, Miss D. had written (but not yet sent) to A. the following letter, requesting a return of her portion of the correspondence which, under other auspices, had passed between them :

"I must avail myself of this opportunity to request you to return to me every note and letter of mine, and every fragment of my correspondence, which you may still have in your possession, now-ever animportant you may esteem it. And I must ask you to tell me, without reserve, whether any person but yourself has ever seen these letters, by accident or otherwise, or whether any one has ever been made, in any way, aware of their contents. Intimations from sources which I cannot disregard,

been made, in any way, aware of their contents. Intimations, from sources which I cannot disregard, suggest these inquiries to me. It happens, unfortunately, that your most sympathetic friends, and those who claim to be most deeply in your confidence, are persons not particularly sitensity to me. Perhaps I ought not to be surprised at the way in which my name is mentioned by those who undertake to speak in your behalf, and who are supposed to speak from your authority. When I remember how unscrupulously my mostsacred rights and interests have been already sacrificed in this affair, and that too, without any imaginable objects and interests have been already sucrificed in this affair, and that too, without any imaginable object, in mere motiveless captice, now that your interests really require you to vindicate yourself at my expense, surely I ought not to be surprised at any

thing | Wul you allow me, for your own sake, to suggest Wul you allow me, for your own sake, to suggest. Were Will you allow me, for your own sake, to suggest to you some little caution on this subject. Were the impressions which now prevail in N. with regard to my relations to you, to come by any accident to the knowledge of either of my brothers, the affair would be likely to find a more memorable termination than the importance which you attach to it would seem to require. But even though I had received no intimation on this subject, the existence of these letters could not but be a matter of some anxiety to me, for they contain, some of them at least, aentiments which have no longer any existence; and I cannot endure that these memorials should remain to convict me of the miserable absurdity involved in them.

For the regard, which I have hitberto prolossed for you, not histifeerely indeed, has proved, I must acknowledge upon trial, not what I thought it to be, but wholly wanting in that radical element which, in our theory and definition, you know, distinguished the false from the true; that element on which all permanence in sentiment is necessarily.

which, it does not be true; that element on which all permanence in sentiment is necessarily founded. The result certainly convicts me of an unpardonable self deception, though I had no intention of deceiving you. My regard for you was one which, I believe after all, ought to come under the liead of what you call technically "fancies;" sentiments which naturally disappear with the illusious on which they are founded. Instead of believe in the lie of the lie of the lie of the lies o

sentiments which naturally disappear with the illusions on which they are founded. Instead of being based, in this instance, on any original affinities
of character, I believe, to speak truly, on my part,
it had no higher origin than that of mere vanity.

I do not think I should ever have distinguished
you in the least from the company of strangers in
which I first met you, findeed I know that I had already included you to the feeling of profound indiference with which I regarded them all, but for
that expression of overwhelming interest which you
ask if to assume toward me, and with which you
casily contrived to strutte my curiosity and attract
my notice. What was marvelous about it only
served to increase the effect by the continual puzzle it offered. As our poor human nature is consiltuted, any one who will stoop to win regard in this
way will find it, generally, very easy. But then of
what worth is it: a regard so wou, when it is sure
te disappear with the deception in which it originates? Of what worth is it comparred with the
losses, which, in this instance, it involved?

I must persist in saying that the regard I have
in various ways expressed to you, was one founded
whell you those expressions of exclusive preference,

naistance, so towish toward me. That merely riendly interest which I should naturally have felt for you, which your circumstances were, of them

selves, fitted to awaken; that sentiment of simple exteem which it became me to bestow upon you, was one which from the very first dawn of our acquaintance, you yourself "were continually rendering impossible.

The reason why I have believed in these professions of regard, the reason why I have again and again renewed my confidence in you, after having been again and again compelled to doubt their sincerity; the reason, and the only reason was that you left me no alternative but one for which my experience of human nature had not prepared me, one which involved such utter moral worthlessness as I could by no struggle of imagination conceive as I could by no struggle of imagination conceiv

of.]

Now that I know how wholly insincere these professions were: now that my knowledge of your relations to others removes the last lingering doubt with regard to the motives of your conduct toward me—a doubt which the peculiarity of your relation to me suffered me still to cherish, and one for which I now despise myself—now that your present behavior betrays so manifestly not merely an utter want of friendship for me, but the absence of that common humanity with which even strangers regard each other; now that I know, past question, what your sentiments toward me have been, I begin to ascertain what sort of a regard it is, which I have so long cherished toward you. Thank God, there is no faintest lingering shadow of my former feelings toward you, which survives these discoveries. Take, I gatreat you the full benefit of this assurance. I desire you to place yourself just where you would have been, if you had never known me. I have no wish to interfere with any happiness

you would have been, if you had never known me. I have no wish to interfere with any happiness which you may find yourself capable of attaining.

I send you these manuscripts, t because I do not know but they may have some value to you.—
The pen, too, I return because it would be a waste in me to keep it; indeed, I should be sorry to have you believe that I would preserve any memorial, however slight, of an acquaintance which will always be to me the most disagreeable recollection of my life.

of my life.

Please attend to the request with which this letter commences, as I shall leave town early on Monday."

[The paragraphs included in brackets were inserted after the original draft of the letter (which was retained) was made, and may be slightly different from the letter as sent, but the discrepancy (as the book clearly shows) cannot be material ]

-We cannot take space to detail the circumstances which constrained the lady soon after to address Mr. A. once more and for the last time The book before us satisfactorily explains them and to that we refer the reader. Suffice it that Miss D. having for a short time been induced to believe his solemn asseverations (in his reply to the foregoing) that the calumnies to which she had been subjected were not originated nor countenanced by him, had addressed to him a brief note, implying a belief or hope that she had done him injustice. But she was soon undeceived on that point. New developments compelled her to be lieve-nay, to know-that her character had been trified with as recklessly and as wantonly after their intimacy had been for ever closed as her feelings had previously been. In the strength of this complete and abiding conviction, she addressed her Last Letter to Mr. A.

I could not have supposed that any emergency could arise which would make it possible for me to address you again. My brother has strictly and solemnly enjoined me never to write you another line, under any provocation whatever. But I feel that I cannot intrust to him the message which I feel may from trained to communicate to you

that I cannot intrust to him the message which I find myself constrained to communicate to you.

The object of this note is to request you, once more, to restore my letters to me. Mr. W. declares that he has real them. Miss J. claims to be in possession of their contents. She gives you as her authority for the grossest misrepresentation of my relations to you, and refors to these letters as evidence for her assertion; assertions which, it seems, are too injurious to be repeated to me in detail.

The fact that "the very existence of this correspondence" is known to these persons, who, as you are well aware, have long distinguished themselves as my most inveterate enemies, is sufficient, after the statement in your last letter, to account to you for my often repeated request; for, of course, it

the statement in your last letter, to account to you for my often repeated request; for, of course, it renders that statement no longer of any value to me. I know the capacity for adaptation which characterizes your great theological principle: you may have esteemed it a pious act to allay my anxiety by concealing the truth from me. Be this as it may, nothing now will satisfy me that this correspondence is not still in existence.

may, nothing now will satisfy me that this correspondence is not still in existence.

You certainly cannot but be aware that the statements to which I have referred, and that the representations which are generally made here, with regard to my relations to you, are wholly and busely untrue. You certainly know that the only wrong which can be charged upon me in this matter is that of permitting you to renew your strange attentions to me, after I had, for reasons most potent, again and again declined them. You know that my regard for you was one, which such devotion as yours could hardly fail to inspire, in a heart not wholly insensible to kindness. Need I remind you of that devotion? Is it in the power of language to express a sentiment deeper, stronger, or more exclusive, than that which you have, again and again, in every variety of form afid expression, professed for me? The whole vocabulary of poetic feeling has been exhausted to convey it to me; not

feased for me? The whole vocabulary of poetic feeling has been exhausted to convey it to me; not in writing, indeed, for you have been quite careful not to commit yourself in this way.

As for me, I have taken no precautions against treachery. The letters which I have written you, taken apart from the circumstances which occasioned them, and which could be known wholly to ourselves alone, and taken without allowance for the scruples which forbade allosions to some things which I might have alluded to, might perhaps. In the hands of my enconics, become dangerous weapons sgainst me. Do you think, if I could have believed it possible that any eye but yours would ever read them, that I would not have been most careful to guard myself against the possibility of a

ever read them, that I would not have been most careful to guard myself against the possibility of a misunderstanding so dreadful to me? How you must have smiled at my simplicity! How you must have wondered, you and your friends, that years had brought me no more wisdom!

It was you who placed me in the position which made this correspondence necessary. The first line I wrote you was but a formal reply to your request for an introduction to me. I was asked by Mrs. F. to appoint an evening to see you, and you know very well why I answered it as I did. But even this may be used against me, and has been, I know already. But I would not have made or tolerated the acquaintance of any one against whom I esteemed it necessary to take precautions of this sort.

of this sort.

It was you who gave occasion for all the correspondence which has since ensued. For it had

respondence which has since ensued. For it had become an imperious necessity with me, as a woman of honor, to understand your behavior to me. Those expressions of regard which you had dared to address to me, seemed to me, in the circumstances, dishonorable alike both to you and to myself. They needed to be explained.

You have read my letters to your friends. Did you read them all? Were there no suppressed passages? Did you tell them of the circumstances which originated them? Did you tell them of those professions of impassioned sentiment, without which they would not have been written?—Did you tell them that I had distinctly declined the honor to which I am represented as having aspired?

I have trusted you without measure or scruple. I have put power into your hands to wrong me, and you have used it to the utmost. From the first, you have been in league with my most determined enemies against me! Ah! in what a net of malignity and cruel treachery have I been ensuared! Were they not the very lust human beings, even if they had been friendly to me, on whom I would have bestowed such confidence! Henceforth I have nothing to fear from you. You have robbed yourself, now, of all your power to isjure me. Those low-minded men have seen my letters, and I do not care now to whom you show them. Men whom I shrink from recognizing with a glance, whose very looks are adious to me, share the confidence which it would have pained me to share with my own dearest brother! What harm can you do me now?

But in this last step, in this completion of the sacrifice which you have found it convenient to make of me, it seems to me that you have, at last, overstepped the boundaries of that conceaded prudence on which you pride yourself. Trust me, you have overlooked some elements in your calculation whose reality and whose drine right to be, you may yet be made aware of. That absonce of human sympathies which shuts you out from all life but your own, which leads you to regard your tended in the properties of astronger sen insent! I have trusted you without measure or scruple.

Eyyour expressions of a stronger sen iment !

Ethical and Theological Essays by Mr. A., pressuled to M. a. D.

fellow beings as mere "tools and instruments," has involved you in this error. Strong in the seeming helplessness of my position, you have defled me to the utmost. You have proceeded as if my reputation, my feelings, my welfare were things of no consequence whatever in the eyes of God or man. Representations, the most humiliating to me, the most degrading that were ever fastened upon a woman of any reputation, are referred to you as their author. Did you think you could extinguish a reputation like mine so quietly? Did you make no account in your cold calculation of whar it was sofe for you to do, of the sensitive, living, human nature you must needs tread in the dust? Did you make no account in it of God, and of the strength with which the weakest are armed of him for a struggle like this?

with which the weakest are armed of him for a struggle like this?

I have no wish to harm you. I would not avenge myself on you if Peould, but the wrongs I am saffering at your hands are such that I must and suit defend myself. They are more cruel than death to me. What the love of life would not have tempted me to do I am ready to do now. You smile at these intimations. You think that I have no power, and till now you were right in thinking so. You rely on those "adventitious advantages," without which you would never have dared to treat me as you have done, to sustain you even in this. I think you have overrated them. You have made it necessary for me to make statements on this subject in my own defense. Hitherto the field has been your own entirely. It is time that I did myself right in this matter. Nothing shall persuade me to countenance this subject, I would not if it were practised toward another, and I will not as it is. I shall tell the truth—the whole truth—the trath—thick you have a more stage, and there will be practised toward another, and I will not as it is. I shall tell the truth—the whole truth—the trath which you have suppressed, and there will be some to betteve me. I know, indeed, what I shall have to contend with, but I have still some friends left, though they are fewer than they were when I first knew you. I had once some influence here, and weakened and wasted as it has been, such as it is. I will use it to the ninest.

first knew yon. I had once some inducate here, and weakened and wasted as it has been, such as it is, I will use it to the utmost.

"Again I ask you to send me back my letters, not that I am afraid to have you keep them, for there can be no further use made of them, now that I have your certificate that they are no longer in existence. When I came here I did not intend to remain but a single day. The idea of coming, even, was most disagrecable to me, but circumstances have occurred which after my plans, and I have heard what makes me think it is better for me to be here. Certainly I will not go without authorizing my friends to contradict the false stories which have been circulated here in my absence.

"I had no choice but to write this letter, or to send my brother to you with the message it contains. You may read it to as many of your acquaintances as you please. I do not wish for any answer. There is no answer to it, and if there were I would not read it. All I ask of you is to send me my letters. If you do not, I shall think it is because you do not thoose to do so."

[This letter was immediately answered by Mr. A but the answer was returned to him unopened.]

A. but the answer was returned to him unopened. - We cannot go into the succeeding history of the circumstances which soon afterward made this matter public by bringing it before an Ecclesiastical Tribunal. Suffice it that Mr. A. boarded in thefamily of Dr. N. one of the principal Theological Professors in the University, while Professor P. a son in-law of Dr. N. was residing with his wife in the same family, or rather, made a part of it. On receiving the above letter, Mr. A. as a gentleman in perplexity, applied to his friend Mrs. P. for counsel and direction. She had previously broached the matter to him, by informing him that Miss D. was claiming that he had offered himself to her, and that this story was circulating on her authority. In reply, he had flatly denied the truth of the statement, saying, "he should be very sorry to hace his friends think he could be such a fool."-Two days afterward, Mrs. Dr. N made a call on Miss D. and the subject of her misunderstanding with Mr. A. was scon introduced. The visitor disclaimed any confidential relation to A. or his affairs, and intimated that Miss D. might trust unreservedly in her friendship. For the first time, it now came to Miss D. ears that A. was denying that he had ever offered houself to her, and asserting that "there had never been any sentiment in the affair-not a thimble 'full." This, Mrs. N. asserted, he had stated to berself. Thus goaded, Miss D. gave a brief statement of the whole affair. She desired that nothing might be said of this to Dr. N. "He thinks highly of Mr. A." said Miss D. "and I do not wish to in jure him in the Dr.'s cetimation." She finally agreed, however, to trust entirely to the discretion of her zealous friend, and thus the interview ended. But, upon cool reflection, Miss D. called on Monday (the feregoing interview occurred on Saturday) to request Mrs. N. not to mention what she had disclosed to Dr. N. but more especially to Mrs. P. It was of course too late! Mrs. N. had unbosomed at once to Mrs. P. and she in turn had made a representation of the whole to Mr. A. telling him (as she afterward testified) that " Miss D. was making statements highly injurious to his character"-that they had prejudiced the mind of her mother-and that "he must admit that his staying so long at the ring-place with Miss D. was very much agains him," &c. He replied that he could exonerate him self of he chose; and she asked him why he did not, then! He answered, because he could not without implicating the lady. Being pressed further, he said that "the lady had expressed an interest in him." - that "this interest had placed him in embarrassing circumstances," &c .- the point of the de. fense being in fact the old invitation fraud over again. He finally gave shape and scope to his de-

lowing words:

"Mr. A. told me, that in his acquaintance with Miss D. the sentiment had not been on his side; that he had made no declaration of affection, or of anything beyond the feeling and interest of friend-ship; that she had again and again declared her affection for him, with at least one proposal of marriage; the number stated alterward of such proposals was no less than free, and that he had uniform to realize that the three was at the histography. lowing words: ly replied that the thing was not to be thought of that from a regard to her reputation he had never mentioned the facts in the case, until she had, in his view, rendered it necessary by what she said; ms view, rendered it necessary by what she said:
that he had been very much embarrassed, and was
teoubled to know what to do; that to break off all
intercourse with her would involve some evils of
which he did not wish to be the occasion; that he
resolved at a certain time to avoid overything that
should appear like intimacy or particular attentions,
and that when he had done so, he found himself, and that when he had come so, he touin immediate without designing it, and contrary to his wither obliged to show her attentions or be grossly uncivil. He said to me, that he had frequently thought of disclosing the matter to me, and asking my adviction the subject, but a regard for her, as her character would be offected, had prevented his doing so."

fense as follows, in a confidential communication to

Dr. N. which the latter has summed up in the fol-

Charged with this story-which, if not manifestly false, was at all events no defense against, no answer to, the serious implications of dishonorable conduct under which A. labored, Dr. N. set out to call on his friend the brother of Miss D. "that the thing might be stopped." He did not at first find the brother, so transferred the call to the lady herself. He had heard (he said) the story that A. was prepared to circulate (if necessary) in his own defense, and he bad come to advise that the whole matter should be handed up. But how could it be? The essential di. iculty was the circulation of stories, scandalous ly impeaching the delicacy and propriety of charneter of Miss D. ? The n atter had now reached a point where simple silence on her side was acquiescence in her own shame.] His proposition was of course declined with emphasis and feeling by the lady-as it was by her brother, when the Dr. made it to him, proceeding from the parlor to his study. That there might be no misunderstanding with regard to the nature of Dr. N.'s proposition, a statement of the conversation had with him was directly transmitted to him by the brother, and an affirmative answer returned. Hereupon the lady siddressed the Rev. Dr. as follows:

Hav. Sin: All that was of any importance in my bruther's communication has been repeated in yours, and even more emphatically than in the statement sent to you. The design of that statement was, not to represent your conversation with me that evening untavorably to jourself, or to im-

peach the moties of your visit. I believe that they were what you state them to have been, and that your only object in it was to avert, if possible, a great evil—one that seemed to you. in any case, whatever might be the truth, to threaten alike both your friend and myself. Thoughif you knew, as you say in your reply you did know, that Mr. A. had already made to a number of his friends and account of the property of the second control of the secon

quaintances the same communication, essentially, which he had made to yourself that evening, I cannot well perceive how you could have hoped to accomplish your object.

As to the motives of the man who allowed you to come to me with what he knew I knew to be the basest falsehood that was ever uttered, of

ocurse I have another theory.

But, Sir, with regard to yoursell, whatever your motives may have been, it does seem to me, It may be allowed to say it, that you did not appreciate. ate, as you should have done, the position in which you placed me. The charge which you brought to me—the charge to which I was compelled to listen me—the charge to which I was compelled to listen that evening—not from the lips of a madinan, but from one whom I had reverenced and esteemed, and one, too, by whom I had supposed I was myself known and honored;—that charge, involving the most atractors calumny to which any woman, not wholly lost to all that is decent and womanly, was ever, I presume, expected to listen, you certainly did not wish me to hear without emotion.—Verying for each in the light of a compound. orgive me for saying it, but it does seem to me, that any one who did not know beforehand, that nich a charge was not, and could not be true, any one who was not prepared to arow an utter, absolute disbenef of it, was not one, whoever he might be, to bring it to me under the protection of my

other's root.

The circle of my irlends and acquaintances.

The circle of my friends and acquaintances, among whom that charge needs only to be stated to prove its baseness, is, I believe, wide. And this was the reason why I wished to preserve it exectly as it was made to me that evening.

There are those, perhaps, who, to gratily some feelings they would be assamed to arow may pretend to believe it, but it could be pretenseouly.—And certainly I must be permitted to say, I cannot think very highly of the dignity or delicacy of any woman, who is quite ready to believe, or even not quite ready to diabelieve, such stories of another, and especially of one concerning whom she knows no evil.

and especially of one contention.

Your opinion that any public discussion of such charges as those, which Mr. A. has brought against me, is for me, as a lady, most undesirable; and that, as a lady, I must suffer more than my antagonist can, in such a matter I did not, and do not, feel dispused to question. It is a fact of which, unfortunately, no lady, in such a position as that in which I sun placed, needs to be reminded.

But the disgraceful imputations under which I have been, for more than two years, unconsciously suffering and concerning which, until within the

nave been, for more than two years, inconsisting suffering, and concerning which, until within the last few weeks, I have never received an intimation, have already been spread far and wide.—
Every one who has heard my name associated with Mr. A. by any intimation or report from the circle of his friends, has heard it, I believe, in this

circle of his friends, has heard it, I believe, in this connection.

The publicity of the exposure of these falsehoods is the only kind of publicity which my friends have now to fear for me, and it would be a strange sort of delicacy in them to shrink from that. My acquaintances at V. were told, on Mr. A. s authority, and by way of apology for his relations to me, that appeared so unaccountable when the engagement was denied, that I had invited him to meet me at a hotel, and had thus sought an introduction to him. And this was the justification offered for the conduct in question. And this was the imputation under which I was suffering during the whole time of my stay at V. which those who witnessed his attentions to me were taught to believe on his authority. And on Saturday I read a letter from Mr. A.'s most my stay at V. which those who witnessed his attentions to me were taught to believe on his authority. And on Saturday I read a letter from Mr. A. s most antimate friend, one who, it seems, is deeper than yourself in his confidence, for he has "beheld, or heard read," as he affirms, "sundry notes" of mine, including what he is pleased to term a "billet-doux," from which I learn that Mr. A. has permitted his associates to believe that I sought his acquaintance. I must coniess, when I read that vulgar letter, and saw the proofs of an intimacy which, as the writer declares, was such, that this correspondence could not have been concealed from him, I acknowledged in my heart that I had descreed all that I have suffered, for admitting to my acquaintance on

could not have been concealed from him, I acknowledged in my heart that I had descried all that I have suffered, for admitting to my acquaintance on any terms the companion and friend of such a man. No! I shall not surink from this investigation! The threat with which I am charged to suppress this matter, the nature of the "compromise" proposed to me by Mr. A. and urged upon me by your self and Mrs. N. cortainly make it impossible for me now to shrink from it. In these circumstances, my position, my character, my relations to society, require me not to do so! To me, in my position, this story is whata charge of stealing, or lying, or drunkenness, thus sustained, would be to you in yours. Nay, it's more than this. And I say to you, and to all whom the permission concerns—if this story be indeed true,—do not suppress it! If, having assumed in this community a position which has made me the teacher and guide of others—giving myself up, professedly, to aims and pursuits so exclusive of the ambition which this calumny attributes to me—if, after having imposed upon my acquaintances a reputation for "last diousness," which even Mr. W. was constrained to respect, when his friend first sought an introduction to me—if, not withstanding all this, I say, I am what these charges recreased me to be—do not conceal it! Poblish in withstanding all this, I say, I am what these sharges represent me to be—do not conceal it! Publish it, rather. Let it be known, for the sake of the community I have insulted with my pretensions, and for the sake of the evil I may yet perpetrate in the wider plans of usefulness on which I am now enter-

The man who brings this charge against me The man who brings this charge against me knows, as be known his own existence, that I have again and again declined his strange attentions to me, on the ground of these peculiar circumstances in my position. I told him how free my name had hitherto been from any association of this sort, and how especially injurious to me, in these circumstances, any such absurd association must be as that which such attentions as his could not had. that which such attentions as his could not but fasten upon me. I explained to him how the soli-tary and unhappy circumstances in which he had sought my acquaintance, and the manner in which sought my acquaintance, and the manner in which he had himself urged these circumstances upon my sympathies, had conspired with another considera-tion, to embarrass my judgment for a while, and had led me to permit these attentions, until they had assumed a character which made it impossible and assumed a character which made it impossible for me to receive them any longer; and that the in-fluence, which I was thus impairing, was some thing for which I held myself responsible to God, and something with which I had no right to trifle,

I would. But this was not the only ground on which I de-But this was not the only ground on which I declined these attentions. For the expressions of regard with which they were accompanied, had placed me in a position toward himself which rendered this step necessary. Certainly I was most careful, as any lady would be, in such circumstances, to avoid the slightest chance of being misunderstood, and the absolute impostbility of the connection which be now represents me as having sought, was assumed as the sole basis of this communication. The least idea of being misapprehended on such a point would have been most distressing to me. But of course there could be no room for such a misgiving, when, in reply to the most unequivocally, that the only relation which would render such attentions and professions proper, was, in the circumstances, impossible.

in the circumstances, impossible.

But all this was during the first year of our acquaintance. While we were together at V., my views and relations were changed; I need not, however, repeat what I have already said on that

subject. Sir, painful as are the circumstances in which I now fied myself, I cannot regret that the crisis of an evil which has so long overshadowed my life, which has assailed all that is most valuable to me in it, has at last arrived—even though the acrisis like this. I am glad that these charges, no longer floating about in undefined rumors, surrounding me with a cloud of infamy, in which for two avers I have walked so unconsciously, no rounding me with t control two fyears I have walked so unconsciously, no longer creeping in dark hints and intimations for which no one was responsible, have at last taken tangible form; and that I have, in your own handwriting, a state ment of them, from which there is writing, a statement of them from which there is no longer any chance of retreat or denial. The secret history of these two years, that

strange, and to me, incomprehensible history, I thought to have carried with me to my grave in silence. But God, who hates treachery, and who is on the side of the wronged, has taken it from my

is on the side of the wronger, it will confess to you when another and a different view of this subject occurs to me. When I think, or try to think, of what Mr. A. told you the evening I saw you, and when I seek to connect it with all that I have known of him during the long period of our acquaintance, when I remember the innumerable declarations of an affection which "language could not utter," which "death could not change;" when I recall the impassioned tones, the innumerable proofs of sincerity which forced me, at last, to beheve him, in spite of all that had made me so long

incredulous—the daily, hourly devotion of months, the unchanging devotion of years,—and when I seek to connect this, rationally, with those strange incongraities and contradictions which, now and then, startled and smared me; and when to this I try to add all that I now learny from so many sources, of his unspeakable treachery, I know not what to think! My imagination reluses to frame a conception of the wickedness which is forced upon it. I can form no idea of a will so deprayed; I seek for the meaning of all this clsewhere, and a suspicion flashes on me which I shall not utter, yet would to God it were true! That which he charges upon me is something, the possibility of which I cannot conceive of. There is no lady of my acquaintance, against whom such a charge would seem credible. Nay, I do not think there is any such woman!

Sir. I have something more to say concerning my relations to yourself and to your family. I can permit no friends of mine to tell me that they are making for evidence on such charges as those which Mr. A. has brought against me. If you were charged with some crime which should be, to you in your position as a man, what this is, to me, in in your position as a man, what this is, to me, in mine as a woman, and your friends should tell you that they were 'waiting for evidence' on the subject, and that it was a 'mere question of veracity between you and your accesse,' you would think of your friends precisely what I think of those who take this ground with me.

When the question is, whether I have bestowed my regard on any gentleman, unsought—no. not

my regard on any gentleman unsought-no, not this, but whether I have sought and followed with my regard on any generalization followed with professions of attachment, perseveringly followed, after having been again and again repulsed, one who never declared any affection for me; nay, more, when the charge is that I have made proposals of marriage five times, as the later version has it,—not have each time been told that the thing was not to be thought of, when the person who brings this charge to me—who utters it with his lips, and writes it down for me to read—coolly tells me that my word is worth no more in such a matter than that of my accuser, and that he cannot decide about it until some certain amount of evidence, clearly arranged and logically set forth, shall be brought on my part to disprove it, I say, be he who he may, my self-respect must render the terms of any future acquaintance with him quite unintelligible to me.

Vet do not misunderstand me. As to the story in itself, it seems to me too absurd, too gross, too far beyond the range of any credence to deserve, on its own account, any notice. Toward its auon its own account, any notice. It was a there, a feeling of speculative curiosity seems, for the present, to have taken the place of every other sentiment: for he appears to me to have gone beyond the reach of indignation, or contempt, or any feeling of that kind. If I were to meet him, I believed the property of th level should look at him curiously—as I would have looked at —, or as I would look at any other such occasional specimen of the latent, extreme possibilities incident to our free humanity. But when I meet that charge reflected in the shape But when I meet that charge reflected in the shape of a doubt in the mind of those who hear it, the emotion it awakens in me is of another and of quite a different character. 'Language,' as my veracious admirer has often told me, 'is powerful for the utterance of anger, or for any other sentiment,' but that which he sought in vain to express to me. Notwithstanding the volubility which he ascribes to me on that point. I find my experience here reversing his. The indignation which I feel toward any one who allows the probability of the truth of these charges against me, is something which seems to render every other emotion of my life insignificant. I should be sorry to encounter a "friend" who is inclined to express this view to me.

me.
These are feelings which, of course, I cannot ex pect you, sir, to sympathize with, or comprehend. If I were really your daughter or your sister you would probably find them more intelligible. There is one circumstance of which I feel myself compelled to remind you in this connection. You may have forgotten it, but I was once, for years I believe, the teacher—and if their expressions of gratieve, the teacher—and if their expressions of gratients. lieve, the teacher—and if their expressions of gratitude and affection were not insintere—the loved
and henored teacher of your own daughters. How
you could have trusted so deeply, one in whom
your confidence was, what your toleration of these
charges implies it to have been, becomes to me,
now, a matter of surprise and painful inquiry.
I have written you a long letter, but I had a right
to do so. The matter of it, as you know, involves
to me more than life. God forgive those who wrong
me in it?"

All compromise, arrangement, hushing up, being thus indignantly rejected by the lady and her friends as at once an insult and an impossibility, the stories so vitally affecting her character and reputation were thenceforth put openly and fully in circulation by the families of Dr. N. and Dr. P. as essential to the vindication of their friend and protege A. Their bouse became the center of attraction for those who delighted in such recital, and it was very soon in every month, Dr. N. personally aiding in its circulation. A bad 'troops of friends' among the young men of the University, while his friend W. to avoid whose call Miss D. had been compelled to address the much-abused note to A. was of course eager in the chase. In three days, the whole town swarmed with it. The story was piquantit was well backed-and there was but one side to it. The lady and her friends were silent. Says Miss Beecher:

in the case, as here presented, were studiously ex-cluded. It was stated that the lady, after having originally sought the acquaintance of the gentlecluded. It was stated that the lady, after having originally sought the acquaintance of the goatle-man, without any wish expressed on his part, had also continued it against his will, by demanding of him attentions which he "could not refuse without being grossly uncivil," with declarations of affection which it distressed him to receive, and with at least fice distinct proposols of marriage, which "he told her were not to be thought of;" that after having retriestions, for two years, negrency him the told her were not to be thought of:" that after having pertinaciously, for two years, pursued him in this way, she had at length determined on revenge, and that she was now resolved to crush and extinguish him altogether. To this wicked undertaking the brother also was now lending his powerful aid. And it was as the succorer and protector of this innocent and persecuted individual, whose wealth had made him the subject of this attack, that Dr. N. now appealed to the sympathies of society against his persecutors. From village to village, from city to city, the marvel spread, till almost every village of New England was agitated withit. No tale of private scandal had ever before been known to create so extensive an excitement. All the social influence of the University, so powerful in the city where it was located, all its influence abroad, was openly arrayed in supty, so powerful in the city where it was located, all its influence abroad, was openly arrayed in support of this story. The objection, on account of its absurdity, was at once put down by the assurance that documentary evidence, in the shape of letters from the lady, were in the possession of Mr. A. and had been seen by Dr. N. and others. "I do not believe it;" was, at first, the universal exclamation in the circle of Miss D's, personal acquaintance; "she is the last lady in the world of whom such a story could be true." "The story is its own suf-

ion in the circle of Miss D's, personal acquaintance;
"she is the last lady in the world of whom such a
story could be true." "The story is its own sufficient refutation," was the opinion at first, everywhere expressed among those to whom the lady
was personally unknown.

But then if it is not true, why do such men as
Dr. N. and Dr. C. and Dr. F. and Professor P. and
Professor B. why do these men all sustain a story
like this! This was the inevitable inquiry which
everywhere arrayed itself against this incredulity.
These men were the personal friends of her brother,
they were the acquaintances, and some of them,
hitherto, professedly, the warm personal friends of
the lady herset. There must be evidence,—there
must be grave reasons for believing it, or these
men could not assume this position in relation to it.
This was now the unavoidable inference, which no
rejutation disturbed. In these circumstances, was
it strange that this calumny began at last to take
possession of the public mind,—was it strange that
it began at length to be received and accredited it pessession of the public mind,—was it strange that it began at length to be received and accredited!
Again and again the writer heard the remark, "if a lady has conducted so that her own friends for-sake her, it cannot be expected that the public will What was to be done in these circumstances?

What was to be done in these circumstances? What did it become the protectors of the lady to do in a case like this? What natural defense is there for a lady so wronged? None? But a new aspect of the subject began now to present itself, and one in which it became apparent that the brother was himself now officially and publicly sustaining the scandal against his own household. For, by a deliberate public act, he had made himself responsible before the world, and to all the churches, for the truth, the honor, the moral and religious principle of the man who was now the defamer of his sister. He himself, as a member of the Association which had licemed Mr. A had personally examined him on his quilifications for the sacred office to which he aspired, such had, with his own hand, recommended him of the costification of the churches and of the uprio, as a faith

ful and accredited instructor in the religion of Christ. So long as his name remained affixed to that recommendation, he was himself the endorser of this calumny.

There was but one course for a man of honor in these circumstances. It was impossible for the brother to denounce a person toward whom he austained such relations, as guilty of a crime which is ranked in the decalogue with the crimes of their and murder, without showing reasons for so doing. It was impossible for him to denounce this person to these who had joined with him in this public act of recommendation, as a bearer of false witness,—a calumniator, and one guilty, by his own admissions, of false and dishonorable conduct, without, at the same time, furnishing to the person so denounced an opportunity for defending himself from these charges.

Had that "reference of the matter to arbitrators, who should sit privately," which was proposed at first, been accepted, the necessity of presenting this matter in person to the notice of the Association would have ceased; for this proposed investigation, having once brought the true circumstances of the case to the knowledge of those who shared this responsibility with him, the result must have been the same in the end. But that proposal, made by mutual friends, was declined by Mr. A and his aivisers. There remained, then, no alternative.

Now, the fact that the particular Association,

New, the fact that the particular Association, by whom this matter was to be decided, numbered, among its members, the three Clerical Professors, in whose families this scandal had had its origin; and the President of the University, whose bias might be supposed to be in their favor, and several of the friends and supporters of these Professors, some of them retired clernymen, who, residing, in the vicinity of the University, became its natural allies, while the remainder of that Association consisted chiefly of men who had received their theological education from Dr. N. himself,—the fact that the tribunal, to which this matter was to be referred, was thus composed, is that which serves best to show the true character of the step now taken by the brother. Not one instant, on account of these disadvantageous circumstances, did he hesitate in the course which his religious duty and his sense of honor alike prescribed to him.

Meanwhile, the party with whom this scandal had originated, and who were now so cagerly employed in circulating and defending it, steadiastly resisted every attempt to bring the matter to the test of an investigation. The injury which such an investigation would bring to the lady, was made the plea for this refusal. It was asserted that full evidence of the truth of the charges in circulation was then in Mr. A.'s possession, and that any in-Now, the fact that the particular Association

evidence of the truth of the charges in circulation was then in Mr. A.'s possession, and that any investigation must necessarily result to her injury.—
For his own sake, and for the sake of his sister, For his own sake, and for the sake of his sister, the brother was urgently and pathetically entreated to desist from any inquiry which should elicit this evidence. It was in the face of these assertions that the charge of calumny, falsehood, and dishonorable conduct on the part of Mr. A. was presented to the Association, with a resolution for the appropriate the sake of the s ed to the Association, with a resolution for the ap-pointment of a Committee who should be author-ized to investigate the facts on which this charge

- Having thus made room for as full an account as possible of the case itself, we find ourselves precluded from a synopsis of the Ecclesiastical Trial. Those who would like to trace its progress will of course obtain the book. Its nature, incidents and results fill our authoress (who was a witness) with indignation and grief which she does not endeavor to conceal; but we do not see that they were much worse than on some trials in civil courts where the leading counsel for one party are the presiding judges. In one instance only-that of receiving testimony of a warm partisan of A. as to what a lady (who was a witness) said of the character of Miss D. and never asking that lady to say what she knew of that character, strikes us as rather sharper practice than is usual in courts of law. Though there was no evidence, and could be none, sustaining the calumnies so vitally affecting Miss D.'s character, yet there would be no difficulty in proving what this one inferred, and that one surnised, and that one supposed, to the discredit of her motives or her delicacy in the progress of the affair with A. which, with a willing Court, answered about the same purpose. The following is a single glimpse of the influences which governed the result:

"It appears from the testimony, that Dr. only openly advocated and defended his protego among the wide circle of his friends, both in the city and abroad, but that he felt at liberty, while the inand abroad, but that he felt at liberty, while the inrestigation was pending, to employ all his remarkable powers of influence and argument, not only
with the members of the Association, most of
whom had been his pupils, but also members of the
Committee, who stood in the position of judges,
two of them being his pupils, and the other his
classmate and personal riend. And his attempts
to influence the views of this Committee by personal
representations, were so open as to be a subject of
wide observation and remark.

"And some estimate may be formed of the unscripulous methods thus employed, by one fact,
which is on record as a part of the testimony. It appears that just before one of the most important

pears that just before one of the most important votes was to be taken, and one on which the whole question turned, this Professor took an opportunity to inquire of one of the members of the Association, ng him also, as one of her rejected suitors! was the rumor originating from the lady before re-ferred to, who told the writer herself, that she nov-er authorized any such representation, as coming from Miss D. but had expressed it simply as her over opinion. A distinguished logal gentleman, on learning this fact, remarked that had such a course been taken with a juryman, in a civil case, by reverend gentleman, he would have been set

rison.

Under such influences, so exerted, a decision in the premises was made in the words following:

Under such influences, so exerted, a decision in the premises was made in the words following:

Resolved, 1st, That action in this case by this body is deemed unnecessary; by which we do not intend to imply that what the aforesaid heentake has reported of the relative of the complainant is true!

Resolved, 2diy, That as, in the view of some members of this Association the aforesaid heentake has been in a greater few degree insprudes in his conduct, that ac cumities of three (the names being mentioned) give, win Christian and paternal kindness, such advancation to him, as to their view the case may require.

En The number preacht at the taking of the vote was twenty-three, and of these twelve voted in the effirmative. Eleron voted in the negative, of whom all but two signed a solemn protest against the whole proceedings, and had it recorded. The twelve who adopted the above resolutions, consisted of the President of the College Professor of Ethios, the Chairman of the Investigating Committee, and two clergy men without parishes. To these were added five of the parochial clergy, and of these case was the gentleman who had been informed by the Theological Professor that the lady was claiming him as one of her rejected saitors. Another voted as he did from some minunderstanding, and afterward expressed his wish to sign the protest. A third explained his vote as signifying a degree of imprudence which was criminal.

En The minority, on the other hand, consisted of the venerable ex-President of the College, and ten of the parochial clergy. And these ten pastors were all, except the brother, former pupils of the Theological Professor, who took the lead in sustaining Mr. A! All of them signed the protest except one, who assigned his relations to Dr. N. as his reasons for declining. The ex-President of the College, and ten of the parochial clergy.

Let it be observed, that the cole itself expressly denies the assumption that the charge against the lady seas free. The standerous charge was not only not denied, but alliem

Let it be supposed that the lady had been proved to be guilty of the gross and fataitous wickedness charged upon her, what could they have done less than to admonish the young man for imprudence in those ten weeks of public attentions set forth as established by evidence? This vote not only did,